



## HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention CALIFORNIA

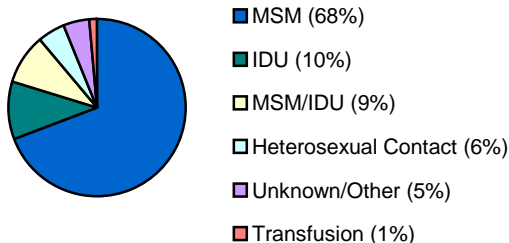
### AIDS Epidemic

California reported 133,292 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.

#### Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure, through Dec. 2004

N = 135,975

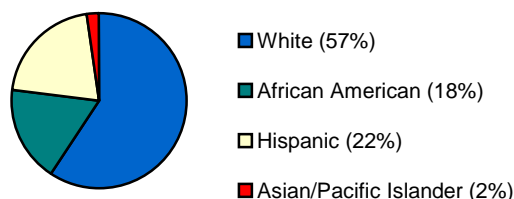
SOURCE: California Department of Health Services



#### Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through Dec. 2004

N = 135,975

SOURCE: California Department of Health Services



### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

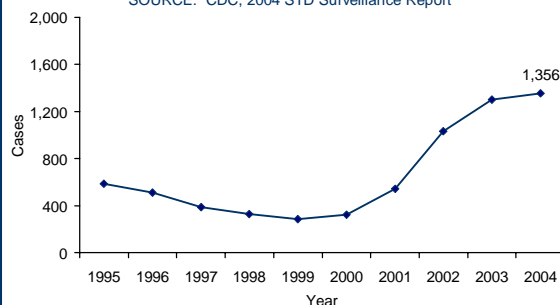
#### Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in southern U.S. and some urban areas. In California the rate of P&S syphilis increased by 111% from 1995-2004.

- California ranked 6<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states with 3.8 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 344 in 1995 to 64 in 2004.

#### P&S Syphilis Cases in California, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report



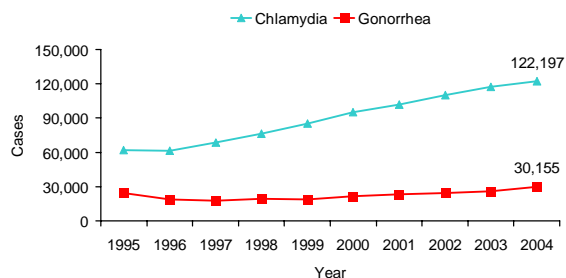
#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- California ranked 16<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states in chlamydial infections (344.4 per 100,000 persons) and 27<sup>th</sup> in the rate of gonorrhea infections (85 per 100,000 persons).
- Rates of chlamydia among California women (497.6 cases per 100,000 females) were 2.6 times greater than those among California men (188.1 cases per 100,000 males)

#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in California, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report

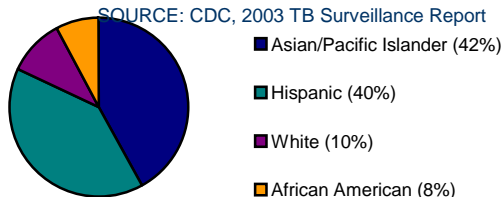


## Tuberculosis

### TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2003

N = 3,169

SOURCE: CDC, 2003 TB Surveillance Report



Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, California reported

- ❑ The 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- ❑ A total of 3,227 TB cases with 41% affecting Asian/Pacific Islanders and 40% affecting Hispanics. In all, about 75% were among foreign-born persons.

## Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

### HIV/AIDS

The National Native American AIDS Prevention Center (NNAAPC) in Oakland, California, provides capacity building services to organizations serving American Indian/Alaska Native communities. NNAAPC was funded in 2004 under CDC's new capacity building assistance provider program announcement for Focus Area 1: to strengthen organizational infrastructure and Focus Area 2: to strengthen interventions. The mission of NNAAPC is to stop the spread of HIV and related diseases among American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Native Hawaiians, and to improve the quality of life for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

### National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to California, 2005 (US\$)

HIV/AIDS	\$61,537,270
STDs	\$15,421,419
TB	\$7,405,151

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The California STD Control Branch coordinated efforts to increase syphilis awareness at the White Party in Palm Springs, California. Party organizers contributed advertising space in the program, condoms, facilitated a donation of lubricant, and distributed flyers in the VIP guest packets. In addition, attendees were able to receive on-site testing. Long Beach, Los Angeles, Orange, San Francisco, and Riverside counties all participated, as did community-based organizations (CBOs). Awareness efforts focused on promoting testing, emphasizing the key message to test after going home.

### Tuberculosis (TB)

California's TB Control Branch (TBCB) partners with local health jurisdictions (LHJ) to develop and use comprehensive performance measures to improve TB control and elimination activities at the local and state levels. Nineteen high morbidity jurisdictions utilize the TB indicators project (TIP). In TIP, each LHJ TIP team selects indicator(s) to target for improvement, with consultation from TBCB staff and creates an action plan to address indicator performance gaps.

## Health Officials

**California Health Official:** Sandra Shewry, M.P.H., M.S.W.

**Email:** [sshewry@dhs.ca.gov](mailto:sshewry@dhs.ca.gov) **Phone:** (916) 440-7400/7404

### AIDS Director:

Michael Montgomery  
Chief, Office of AIDS  
California Department of Health  
Services  
P.O. Box 942732  
Sacramento, CA 94234  
(916) 449-5905  
[mmontgom@dhs.ca.gov](mailto:mmontgom@dhs.ca.gov)

### STD Director:

Gail Bolan  
Chief, STD Control Branch  
850 Marina Bay Parkway  
Building P, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Richmond, CA 94804-6403  
(510) 620-3177  
[gbolan@dhs.ca.gov](mailto:gbolan@dhs.ca.gov)

### TB Controller:

Sarah Royce  
Chief, TB Control Branch  
California Department of Health  
Services  
2151 Berkeley Way, Room 608  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
(510) 540-2973  
[sroyce@dhs.ca.gov](mailto:sroyce@dhs.ca.gov)